

# PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

"HERE LET THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN; UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBOUGHT BY GAIN."

VOLUME 10

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## THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.

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### BUSINESS CARDS.

#### Attorneys.

A. C. CAPRON, Attorney and Notary.

And Licensed War Claim Agent.

Will attend to all professional business placed in his hands promptly and carefully.

Particular attention given to Guardianships and the settlement of Decedent's Estates. Pension, Bounty and Back pay of deceased and disabled Soldiers procured at reasonable rates.

Deeds, Mortgages and other written instruments neatly and quickly drawn up and acknowledged.

Office collections made and promptly remitted.

Office over H. B. Dickson & Co's Hardware Store, Plymouth, Indiana. v10n29-37

#### A CARD.

C. H. REEVE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND War Claim Agent, Plymouth, Ind.

Having concluded to resume the practice of the law here, will

Practice in Fulton, Stark, LaPorte and Kosciusko counties, as well as Marshall, Cass, Adams, and the settlement of Decedent's Estates. Pension, Bounty and Back pay of deceased and disabled Soldiers procured at reasonable rates.

Deeds, Mortgages and other written instruments neatly and quickly drawn up and acknowledged.

Office collections made and promptly remitted.

Office over H. B. Dickson & Co's Hardware Store, Plymouth, Indiana. v10n29-37

#### M. A. O. PACKARD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Plymouth, Indiana. v9n15

S. A. MCCRACKIN, County Recorder and Attorney at Law.

Knox, Starke County, Indiana.

Will make Collections, pay Taxes, examine Deeds to find Errors, take acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages, etc. All matters of litigation attended to in Stark and adjoining Counties.

4th Bounty money and back pay of Soldiers, and Pension, collected. Remittances promptly made and charges reasonable. v9n15-16

#### D. T. PHILLIPS, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

And War Claim Agent, Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind.

OFFICE IN WOODWARD'S BLOCK.

Practice in Marshall, Fulton, Pulaski, Starke, LaPorte, Porter, St. Joseph, LaPorte and adjoining counties. Jan 30 1865.

#### JOHN G. OSBORNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Office in Bank Building, PLYMOUTH, IND.

#### Physicians.

D. R. J. M. CONFEY, late Surgeon of the 25th Indiana Infantry, offers his professional services to the people of Marshall County, and the settlement of Decedent's Estates. Pension, Bounty and Back pay of deceased and disabled Soldiers procured at reasonable rates.

Office over H. B. Dickson & Co's Hardware Store, Plymouth, Indiana. v9n15-16

#### J. J. VINALL, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

particular attention paid to

Gynecological practice, and diseases of women and children, office over C. Palmer's store, on the corner of the Northwest corner of the Public Square. v9n14-15

#### A. REEVES, M. D. PLYMOUTH, IND.

Office in his services in the practice of Medicine and attendance on the sick, and attendance in the Hospitals in New York, he hopes to render satisfaction to those favoring him with their patronage. All cases promptly attended to, either day or night. Office—Over Forting's Drug store.

Residence on Center street, first door North Catholic church. v9n15

#### HASLANGER HOUSE,

on the Bridge, and within a few minutes' walk of the Depot.

South Plmouth, Ind.

The proprietor has just opened the above House and is determined to keep it in manner every way worthy of public patronage.

#### HIS TABLE

will be supplied with the best market food, and is reasonable, and every exertion used to render the stay of guests agreeable.

#### CONVENIENT STABLES

attached to the premises, and a faithful and careful driver.

JOHN C. HASLANGER

Plymouth, March 21, 1865.

### R. R. Time Tables.

#### C. P. & C. R. R. Time Table.

##### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EASTWARD.

Leave La Porte, daily, 7:00 A. M.

(Sundays Excepted.)

Arrive at Plymouth, 9:00 A. M.

WESTWARD.

Leave Plymouth, 4:45 P. M.

Arrive at La Porte, 6:45 P. M.

Trains run by La Porte time, which is kept at E. Vail's Jewelry store, and is 15 minutes slower than P. F. W. & C. R. R. time.

H. R. DRUMMER, Supt.

### A. R. PHILPOT, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

ALSO DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

PLATED WARE, TOYS, &c.

Westside Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired on short notice, and Warranted.

TERMS MODERATE—NO CREDIT.

March 23, 1865—300ft.

### DR. W. H. DAVENPORT, Surgeon Dentist.

will visit Plymouth regularly on the second and last Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each month, making two visits each month, instead of one, as heretofore.

Teeth set on Gold, Silver, or Rubber; all work warranted. Rooms at the Edwards House. v9n30-31

### DR. A. O. BORTON, Surgeon Dentist.

Can be consulted at his office every day except Mondays and Tuesdays.

17 Office over Hill's Bakery, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

### BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH.

Open from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 3 P. M.

THEO. CRESSNER, Cashr.

S. A. FLETCHER, Jr. Pres.

v9n15-16

### FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS.

Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & O.

172 Lake St., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. v10n29-30

### J. G. OSBORNE, Justice of the Peace.

Will make conveyances, take acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages, etc. v9n15-16

Office over Wheeler's Bank, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

### J. S. SCOTT, General Collector.

Continues to give Prompt Attention to the Collection of Claims.

17 Best of references given when required. Terms moderate. v9n15-16

### PETER DALAKER, MEAT MARKET ON LAPORE STREET.

One Door West of Cleveland & Work's Grocery.

Fresh Meats of the best quality constantly on hand. v9n15-16

### J. S. ALLEMAN & BRO. BILLIARD SALOON,

On Westside Michigan Street, 1st door south of Woodward's Brick Block.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

Oysters served up in the very Best Style, at all hours. v9n14-15

### JOHN NOLL, BUTCHER.

Meat Market on Michigan Street, opposite Wheeler's Bank.

Plymouth, Indiana.

Nov. 5—9n14.

### WOLF CREEK FLOURING MILL

The above named mill, six miles south of Plymouth, is now doing excellent

Custom & Merchant Work.

The proprietors spare no pains to give satisfaction and intend keeping their mill in condition to do the Very Best of Work.

public confidence that the mill will not fail to do all that may be required with their patronage. Flour, Meal, Bran, &c., kept constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest living prices.

Hereafter fully collect patronage from the mills of Marshall and adjoining counties.

Office—Over Forting's Drug store.

Residence on Center street, first door North Catholic church. v9n15

### Hotels.

EDWARDS HOUSE,

MICHIGAN STREET, PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

C. & W. H. M'CONNELL, Proprietors

Rooms to let and from all trains, and also to part of the town, when orders are left at the House. v9n16-17

### Oriental Tivory Stable.

SALE, FEED & EXCHANGE.

Horses and Carriages always on hand to let at reasonable rates. We also pay the highest market price in cash for Horses. Horses boarded by day, week and month on reasonable terms.

HESS & NESSEL.

100 South Indiana March 26th 1863

### The Machinery of Despotism.

From the Malone (N. Y.) Gazette.

The trial of the individuals charged with being accessories to the assassination of President Lincoln by a board of army officers, instead of by a court and jury, under which we live. Day after day, by some new spring, crank or contrivance, are we made aware that constitutional requirements and prohibitions exercise not the slightest influence upon the governmental machinery now in operation in our country. Even some of the leading Republican journals are becoming alarmed at this state of things; and the Tribune earnestly calls the attention of the authorities to an old document, bearing the signature of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and denominated the Constitution of the United States, in which it is written:

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the States where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed." [Art. 3, sec. 2.]

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger." [Art. 5.]

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation." [Art. 6.]

"We do not know by what authority (says the Evening Post) a military tribunal is preferred to a civil, but we are free to say that, whatever the authority, it would be more satisfactory to the public, more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, to have these felons tried in the regular way." But that they are not thus tried—that instead, the machinery peculiar to despotic governments is put in operation, in open and insolent defiance of the Constitution, shows where we are drifting, if we have not already arrived there. The New York Times, too, which is not wont to lean to the side of justice against the practices of the men wielding the power of the government, is moved to make the following comments, among others equally pointed, upon this unconstitutional court martial trial:

"We think it would have been infinitely better to have postponed the trial till all publicity could do no harm, even if that period were likely to be six months distant, than introduce into this country so move a tribunal, and one so repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, as that which is now sitting in Washington. It is one for which no precedent is to be found in the history of any free country, and one to which the worst European despots have rarely ventured, even in Poland or Hungary, to resort. Even the unhappy victims of the Irish rebellion were prepared for the gallows in open court, and in the light of day."

"Those who flatter themselves that public opinion, either at home or abroad, will be much influenced by a version which has been edited and expurgated by the Judge Advocate, must be very simple people indeed. Nobody will permit himself, whatever his leanings may be, to attach any value to revelations made under conditions in which every rule of evidence is set at naught, and even the experience of every day life treated with contempt. What makes the matter all the worse is, that on the very day on which this tribunal began its proceedings, the state of things which alone could justify it, if anything could justify it, had been formally declared at an end by proclamation under the President's hand and seal. Foreign powers were warned that the war was over at the very moment that a tribunal was assembling, for whose constitution and procedure nothing but overwhelming and imminent danger to the national existence would be a sufficient warrant."

On Monday last, in charging the Grand Jury at Albany, Judge Peckham, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, took occasion to say:

"A great crime has lately been committed, that has shocked the civilized world. Every right minded man desires the punishment of the criminals—but he desires the punishment to be administered according to law, and through the judicial tribunals of the country. No star chamber court—no secret inquisition, in the Nineteenth century, can ever be made acceptable to the American mind."

"If none but the guilty would be accused, then no trial could be necessary—execution should follow accusation."

"It is almost as necessary that the public should have undoubted faith in the purity of criminal justice as it is that justice should, in fact, be administered with integrity."

Grave doubts, to say the least, exist in the minds of intelligent men as to the constitutional right of the recent military commissions at Washington to sit in judgment upon the persons now on trial for their lives before that tribunal. Thoughtful men feel aggrieved that such a commission should be established in this free country when the war is over, and when the common law courts are open and accessible to administer justice according to law, without fear or favor.

"What remedy exists? None, whatever, except through the power of public sentiment."

"As citizens of this free country, having an interest in its prosperity and good name, we may, as I desire to do, in all courtesy and kindness, and with all propriety, express our disapprobation of this course of our rulers at Washington."

"The unanimity with which the leading press of our land has condemned this mode of trial ought to be gratifying to every patriot."

"Every citizen is interested in the preservation, in their purity, of the institutions of his country, and you, gentlemen, may make such presentation on this subject, if any, as your judgment may dictate."

When we are told that the supremacy of the Constitution has been restored, we must be furnished with some other evidence of the fact than the high handed violation of that Constitution now being perpetrated in Washington.

### Protest Against the Shedding of More Blood.

The Catholic Telegraph, a journal that gave efficient support to the policy and reelection of President Lincoln, in its issue of the 17th gave the following editorial to the public:

"BE MODERATE.—There is a painful flimsiness in existence that should cease. We allude to the talk about more blood being spilled. Senseless individuals can very easily blurt out, 'hang him!' 'shoot him!' This is madness and should be frowned upon by every friend of justice and order."

It may seem very patriotic to talk loudly of what a certain person would do if he had the power; but we beg to remind the excitable that their noise and bluster will do no good. The question for all to consider is, was Mr. Lincoln humane, kind and forgiving, or inhuman, harsh and bloodthirsty? We know that his bitterest opponent must confess that he was the former. If he was, we know that the best way to honor his memory is to cling to his principles, and practice that tolerance and humanity which have so preeminently distinguished him as the executive of the nation. We deplore his death as deeply as any one in the country; and think that those zealots who are calling for more blood are doing more to tarnish the fame of the land he served, and whose flag he triumphantly carried through the fires of civil war than the culprits who inaugurated the war."

If the advocates of "hang him" will devote a few days to the history of other countries they will find that martyr-making is a dangerous and unprofitable business. And in a country like ours, where parties are so evenly balanced, it is wisdom to pause before such an inhuman, anti-Lincoln and un-American system is initiated."

On the 19th inst., certain parties are to be hanged in Indianapolis. We know nothing of the merits of their case, but we do know that Mr. Lincoln, if he lived, would never sign their death warrants if they were condemned by a thousand military commissions. Perhaps when they are in their graves, and their babes asking their mothers for the bread she cannot give them, the legality of this modern, expensive system of judicature may be stripped of its feathers by some earnest and brave advocate who is now preparing himself for the contest—for the annihilation of a tribunal that, before its extinction, may condemn the foremost of its advocates."

Again we adjure to the admirers of Mr. Lincoln to cling to his principles.

### New Indian Policy.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that a movement of considerable magnitude, at the head of which is Hon. George W. Julian, is in progress there, having for its purpose a substitution of the pacification for the annihilation policy of dealing with the Northwestern Indians. These gentlemen are urging upon the President and Secretary Harlan the appointment of some intelligent and competent member of the Society of Friends as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of Mr. Dole. The systematic robberies of which the Indians have been victims for a term of years, and the consequent massacres of which the frontier settlers have in turn been the victims, are instances in proof of the utter failure of the coercion policy. It is understood that Secretary Harlan is decidedly favorable to the reforms urged by Mr. Julian and others. On the other hand, ex Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota claims the appointment if the Government concludes to maintain the present hostile relations. Two prominent and active Quakers have been named by Mr. Julian and his friends; one from Indiana and the other from Pennsylvania.

### Gen. Sherman and Halleck.

Washington Cor. (N. Y.) Times.

When Gen. Sherman arrived at Petersburg from Raleigh, via City Point, Gen. Halleck sent word to him that he had secured a residence in Richmond for his (Sherman's) use, as long as his headquarters should be in the city, and tendering him the hospitalities and civilities due his position. Gen. Sherman replied curtly: declining the proffered courtesy, and adding that he could not recognize Gen. Halleck. The latter replied in a friendly tone, and expressed the hope that Gen. Sherman would not consider a friendship of twenty years standing severed, because he (Halleck) had been compelled to officially perform an unpleasant duty, and expressing a hope that he might have the pleasure of reviewing Gen. Sherman's troops on their passage through Richmond. To this Gen. Sherman replied in substance that he could not recognize Gen. Halleck, and that his corps commanders were instructed that, if they found him in their march through Richmond in a position to review the troops, they must change the direction of their march and avoid him.

### Gen. Sherman—Letter From that Officer.

The following is the letter of General Sherman, complaining of the suppression of his official reports, already referred to:

"CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, May 19.

"DEAR BOWMAN—I am just arrived—

all my army will be in to day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time, yet on arriving at the settlement, found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me. I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, whilst the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well, you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with real rebels, with muskets in their hands, to be scared by mere non-combatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station. It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle that brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead, but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakespeare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from the figured death stabbed again the dead Percy, and carried the carcass aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So now, when the rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause and to appropriate honor for deeds that never were done. As to myself I ask no popularity, no reward; but I dare the war department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me."

"I do want peace and security and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande, and if it does not exist now, substantially, it is for state reasons beyond my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the federal courts, but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offence to an enlightened and free people; but, when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose which the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that, though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to the bottom."

Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN."

### General Halleck's Military Career Photographed by a Republican Press.

From the State Sentinel.

The Cincinnati Gazette, in an article reviewing the military career of General Halleck, winds up with the following photograph of his distinguished services:

"It has been said that he was kept as a standing scapegoat for military disaster; but he defeated his purpose by his activity in procuring disaster, and in thwarting success. We can imagine no use for him, except to perpetuate the Roman institution of an official reviler of Generals, to keep down military pride. For this he has exhibited both positive and negative proof of qualifications; positive by his zeal in abstinence, and negative by his total failure in every other military performance. Let him be kept to the office he is fitted for."

This picture is life like, and will be recognized by the whole country.

The following sketch of the Siege of Corinth is, also, exceedingly graphic, and exhibits the wonderful military genius of this assumed great captain or concealed humbug, whichever may be most applicable:

"Of all the wonderful campaigns of this war, that against Corinth was the most extraordinary. Buell's Army of the Ohio, coming up in time to save our faces at Pittsburg Landing from annihilation, had next morning taken the offensive, defeated Beauregard and driven him to a rapid retreat. But at that time, when, according to all the usages of warfare, the retreat should have been followed up, and the enemy annihilated, the operations passed under the immediate direction of General Halleck, and with a heavy concentration of forces, he began siege approaches against Corinth, twenty miles distant. All the available troops in the West were engaged in this undertaking. All other operations were abandoned for it. It went forward at the rate of half a mile a day. When it approached Corinth the enemy evacuated at his leisure. Then Munchausen dispatches of demoralization of the enemy, and of captures of prisoners and guns, tried to save the affair from ridicule. And then the General who had used these fables to make a victory, charged their invention upon others—Ever after he was the enemy of Buell, who, in spite of Halleck's neglect, had brought his army to the river in time to save the day, and had turned our disaster to the defeat of the enemy. The capture of Corinth exhausted his guns, and his great army became an army of occupation."

### Saved.

There is a world of joy shut up in that little word, saved! How many a dawn of rich and golden beauty for the soul has it ushered in, after a gloomy night of deferred hope and anxious watchings? It is always a sweet word to hear—a sweet word to speak. So full of happy meaning when the lips utter it—so full of happier meaning when the heart feels it. The voice never breathes it but the face becomes radiant with joy and the eyes sparkle with delight. Every chord of the heart vibrates with inexpressible pleasure as its music falls upon the ear, long waiting in anxious expectation.

It has a history of its own, written in the mingled experience of sorrow and joy of many a soul. Few there are who have not uttered it in more or less meaning, through whose soul it has not sent a thrill of delight, filling it too full for utterance. Sound it out in the still of night, and some aching heart will take it up, and send it joyfully back again through the gloom and darkness. Whisper it ever so softly and there will be some soul that cannot contain itself for very joy. It is the avenue through which the soul breathes out its overflowing gratitude. Its whole expression is that of thankfulness. Saved! and from what? Ah! from a life of intemperance, of misery, of crime, of degradation, of shame, of infamy, and from death. If you have known, kind reader, what it is to have had the dear object of your heart's best affections snatched from any of these calamities, you have